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Business Notices.

If your complaint is want of appetite, try half wine glass of Dr. SIEGEL'S ANGIOTONIA BIFIDES before meals.

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Single copies, 10 cents.

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THE TRIBUNE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.
The Tribune can be found at the World's Fair, at the following places in Chicago:
All Newspapers at the World's Fair.
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Palmer House.
Grand Pacific Hotel.
Auditorium.
Sheridan House.
Postoffice News Co., opposite the Postoffice.
C. W. Alder, 180 State-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1893.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Navahos won a race under the auspices of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club, defeating the Gallina. It is thought that the Navahos will come to an end soon. Edward S. Moffatt, president of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, of Scranton, Penn., committed suicide in Edinburgh.

The trial of M. Ducret and M. Norton, accused of forging documents implicating French officials in a treasonable conspiracy, was begun in Paris; Norton made a confession.

Domestic.—The Democratic caucus at Washington named Judge Crisp for Speaker of the House; the Republicans gave a complimentary vote to ex-Speaker Reed. Mills in Fall River employing 7,000 men closed because of the scarcity of currency. Severe measures of retrenchment have been adopted by Western roads; many employees have been discharged.

Dr. Frederick Howard, of Jackson, Tenn., a swindler, was arrested in Chicago, but escaped.

City and Suburban.—Admiral Kaznakoff, of the Russian fleet, received the medal and certificate of membership in the Farragut Veteran Association. Mrs. H. C. Meyer, the wife of the alleged poisoner, was brought from Detroit.

Detroit won two games of baseball from Brooklyn. Winners at Monmouth Park: Lomax, Ramapo, Senator Grady, Mrs. Queenie II. Integrity. Stocks opened irregular, advanced slightly, in some instances 4 per cent, and ended generally with small losses. The business was small in volume and not well distributed. Money on call nominally 3 per cent.

The Weather.—Indications for today: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 67; average, 75-3-4.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

With a salute of twenty-one guns to the National colors the State Camp at Peekskill was broken up yesterday morning, and the term of instruction of 1893 brought to a close. The season has proved very successful, both as regards the weather and the high degree of proficiency attained by most of the regiments of our State army.

The week which opens to-day has been looked forward to with the utmost interest by the yachtsmen as well as by the rowing clubs throughout the country. For on Wednesday and Thursday next the annual regatta of the National Association of Oarsmen will take place at Detroit, while to-morrow begins the annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, during the course of which the club defenders, Pilgrim, Vigilant and Jubilee, will meet for the first time to determine their respective merits and to decide which of the three is to encounter the English yacht Valkyrie in the race for the America's Cup next October.

No further sickness has occurred among the passengers of the Karamania who were landed yesterday at Hoffman Island, where they were subjected to a process of disinfection previous to their transfer to Swinburne Island. It is at the latter place that they will be detained during the five days of quarantine imposed upon them by our health officers. It is stated that in view of the absence of all precautionary measures on the part of the sanitary authorities at Naples, where the cholera is now raging, Dr. Jenkins will subject all vessels sailing from that port to a detention of at least five days before permitting any of the persons on board to land.

Large crowds continue to patronize the baseball games all over the country, and the chances are that 1893 will prove the banner year in baseball. Few, if any, clubs in the League will lose money, and several will be able to pay off their indebtedness of last year and have a handsome margin besides. The New-York and Brooklyn teams have disappointed their admirers so far this season. Still, both teams are now playing in good form, and if they can keep up their present work the local teams will not be far from the front when the season closes in October. Boston has a wonderful team, and the chances are that New-England will be able to hold the championship won so handsomely last year.

That Dr. Cyrus Edson, a Commissioner of Public Health, should allow his name to be used as vice-president of a company which manufactures a patented appliance for purifying city water will cause surprise. In the grand old day before the Board of Health was allowed under the aegis of a committee of Tammany

Hall such a state of affairs would have been too astonishing for belief. But times have changed since then. Dr. Edson says frankly that his interest in the company is purely commercial, and that if by any chance he should be placed in a position which would create a suspicion that he could use his public place for his private gain, he would resign either from his office or from the company. But that might be too late. A public official should be at all times like Caesar's wife.

The acuteness of the monetary stringency in this country is newly and strikingly illustrated in the fact that such strong corporations as the New-York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads have found it necessary to go to London to negotiate loans in order to supply themselves with ready cash. The former has become a borrower there to the extent of \$5,000,000, and the latter has arranged for a \$3,000,000 loan. In ordinary times neither of these companies would have had the slightest difficulty in raising the money right here in New-York. Other railroads, including the Santa Fe, are also reported to be looking for money in the same market. The currency famine is likewise making itself felt among the wage-earners, who in some cases yesterday were obliged to go without their pay owing to the inability of their employers to obtain money in available shape from the banks. If, as many believe, it is the wage-earners who are hoarding currency, their policy may prove in the nature of a boomerang.

A CURRENCY THAT IS SOUND.

It is worth something to have the fact demonstrated, before Congress assembles to embody its theories in new laws, that under the laws as they have stood, even in a time of the greatest strain, the paper currency of the Nation is as good as gold. At the moment it is even a little better than gold, where there are many hands to be paid or considerable shipments to make. The highest premium said to have been paid by any of those who have bought part of the gold now on its way hither across the ocean is half of 1 per cent, but many have paid more than that premium for currency, and some have paid as much as 2 per cent. For some days gold has been paid out somewhat freely by many instead of currency, because the paper was more scarce and hard to get, and for some purposes could be used where gold could not. It would be a mistake to infer that a difference in ultimate value is expressed by these actions. They mean only that paper currency has been shipped away or hoarded away to such an extent that at the moment it is more urgently demanded than the gold which it represents. But the experience comes just in time to demonstrate before everybody that the paper issues under existing laws are as good as gold.

In a time of unusual anxiety and strain such a demonstration ought to be of substantial service. Confidence is the one thing wanted, and as respects the money that we have, and the laws under which we now live, this demonstration may well go far to restore confidence. Changes of law are apprehended which might do incalculable mischief. But if it were certain that the laws would not be changed, there is no reason why the country should not be prosperous as it was under the very same laws last October. Facts are often extremely uncomfortable neighbors for theories, which fare as the earthen pot that came into collision with the pot of iron. But the practical people of this country, who care not much for theory, but strongly desire to know what will bring back prosperity, will not be indifferent to the proof that the paper circulated under existing laws is as good as gold.

Disturb and apprehension are at the bottom of the prevalent troubles, no doubt. But the question remains whether the cause is distrust of the currency and of the laws as they stand or distrust of changes proposed. Millions have been drawing money from banks and hoarding it. The security of currency is proof that they have been hoarding the paper rather than the gold. One can put a \$100 bill between the leaves of a family Bible or a dictionary, but cannot hide the same sum in coin as easily or as safely. The banks have had strong vaults, and so usually have preferred to keep the money which in any contingency will have full value in settlements with other countries. But when they have paid out paper to millions of depositors who have hidden it, suddenly it appears that the paper is not merely equal to the coin in common estimation, whether for current use or for hoarding, but has special uses and conveniences which make it more urgently demanded.

The laws under which the people enjoyed two full years of unexampled prosperity are not rightly called the causes of public alarm. But men have definite and incontestable reason for apprehension when they see factories and mills and shops closing in every direction. People cannot afford to manufacture large quantities of goods with the prospect that while the work is in progress, or before buyers of the goods can distribute them to customers, cheaper goods will be admitted through open custom houses. If men still doubt what is the chief cause of disorder, let them consider candidly whether under the circumstances now existing they would put their whole resources into the production of goods, to be sold months hence. Then let them think whether the mills and shops would not be busy again within a week if it were certain that the laws in force last October would continue in force for years to come.

AN OCCASION FOR REMONSTRANCE.

No cases of suspicious sickness have developed among the passengers who arrived from Naples on Thursday aboard the Karamania, and precautions have been taken to remove all possible danger and all anxiety. It is not certain that the three persons who died on the voyage had cholera; indeed, the fact that the voyage was a long one and that two of the three were well until they were almost within sight of land is a strong indication that the steamer was not infected. The arrival of the Massilia, which sailed from Naples on July 22 with 350 emigrants, is awaited with some solicitude by the sanitary authorities, but it is known that they embarked under favorable conditions and after close examination by Dr. Young, of the Marine Hospital Service. There is reason, therefore, to believe that they are not bringing any formidable disease with them, and in any case preparations to take suitable care of them have been made. There is every reason for official watchfulness and firmness, but no occasion whatsoever for public alarm.

It seems to us, however, desirable to say plainly that the course of the Italian Government has been extremely reprehensible. Cable dispatches which have not been contradicted in any quarter have repeatedly alluded to official denials of the existence of cholera in Italy, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the policy of concealment adopted by municipal authorities there has been sustained. If it was not originally enjoined, by the General Government. It is greatly to the credit of Dr. Young, as it has been greatly to our advantage, that he was not deceived, and that, having ascertained the truth, he promptly com-

municated it to his superiors at Washington. A press dispatch from Naples to London confirming his report was suppressed, but it was not needed. Our Government gave full credence to Dr. Young, and now the world is aware of the facts. The plan of concealment could not be carried out, and when at last the prevalence of cholera at various points in Italy was confessed the natural consequences of previous falsifications followed. Something closely resembling a panic seems to have seized the inhabitants of Naples, for it is said that a hundred thousand of them have fled the city. Not a particle of advantage has been gained by deception, but on the contrary it is evident that great harm has been done. This is the universal and inevitable experience. The simple truth promptly told is the surest safeguard against the terror and agitation which not only cause immense material losses, but also directly expose all who are so affected to attack.

Americans have no responsibility for the course of the Italian Government so far as it relates exclusively to the Italian people. But they have a very deep interest in a policy which threatens them with an invasion of the plague. The concealment of the fact that cholera prevailed in Italian ports was a direct menace to the welfare of this country and deserves to be rebuked. Certainly no unfriendly purpose would be acknowledged, and we do not allege that any such purpose was consciously cherished; but we do not believe that civilized nations will much longer consent to be subjected to such treatment. Nor do we think that any harm would be done if our State Department should express its regret and disapproval through the usual channels of diplomatic intercourse. If the time has not already come to stop immigration from Italy altogether for an indefinite period, depending upon the sanitary conditions prevailing in that country, the United States can at least remonstrate against a policy which places a needless burden upon American officials at home and abroad, and renders especially disadvantageous a migration which at the best is not altogether welcome.

BOODY'S NEXT MOVE.

When Mayor Boody applied for the minutes of the Grand Jury he openly charged that the presentment against him had been based upon perjured testimony. Since the publication of the minutes he has not renewed that foul accusation. After a long interval his counsel now announces that he will move in September to have the presentment stricken from the records of the Court of Sessions on the ground that the testimony was irrelevant and incompetent. This procedure will involve a complete abandonment of the charges of perjury made with utter recklessness before the testimony was revealed.

Mayor Boody cannot redeem his reputation by a legal argument upon the relevancy and competency of evidence. Even if the Court shall decide in his favor on technical grounds, the moral effect of the presentment will remain. Eighteen Grand Jurors who listened to the testimony condemned his official conduct, and expressed their regret that they were not allowed to indict him. That is a fact which cannot be reversed or explained away, whatever may be the Court's ruling upon hair-splitting arguments over the relevancy of evidence. Mayor Boody, if he be re-nominated, will go before the town with the record of having forced one Grand Jury to recommend civil suits against him on account of the Columbian celebration frauds and with the sorry reputation of having escaped indictment by another Grand Jury only through the District Attorney's interpretation of a statute.

Mayor Boody will also have to answer to another court, if he be a candidate for reelection. By his invasion of the secrecy of the Grand Jury room, and by his subsequent deliberate attempt to have the presentment set aside, he has shown himself capable of discrediting a time-honored institution of law, which is one of the main safeguards against municipal misgovernment. Brooklyn has had many Mayors of good and evil report, but never before has it had a chief magistrate bold enough "to make it hot" for Grand Jurors who exercise the right of investigating public scandals.

FUTURE OF THE BOYS.

There was some reason for the plaintive remark of a struggling young lawyer not long ago that it would have meant money in his pocket if he had been born a generation before his time. Boys now have superior educational advantages: in high schools, colleges and law and medical schools they are trained for successful careers; but when they enter their professions they do not get on in the world nearly as rapidly as their fathers have done before them. The fault lies neither with the schools nor with the boys. There is an improved system of training and there is better stuff in the boys. The difference lies in opportunity. Forty years ago, when new towns were springing up on all sides and the Western States were filling with settlers, a young man with a fair education for business or professional life had only to drift with the current and then grow up with the country. His progress was rapid and his success almost inevitable. Young lawyers, doctors, engineers and clerks now have to struggle hard in order to make a living, whether in small or large centres of population. Character, energy, education and business qualities, while more necessary now than ever before, are relatively less valuable as stock in trade for success in life.

For many years the future of the boys has been a perplexing problem among the middle classes in England. It has been with great difficulty that openings could be found there for the sons of merchants, tradesmen, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, army officers and farmers. Ill-paid, despondent clerks and professional men have reached middle life without being able to marry and settle down. Whether artisans were at fault in over-endowed their boys and rendering them discontented with their natural occupations, or whether the middle classes themselves have made the mistake of neglecting to apprentice their sons to mechanical callings, the fact has remained that trades and professions have been overcrowded, and that young men have not had a fair chance in England. Relief has been found in foreign fields of enterprise opened by the expansion of the colonial domain and commercial exchanges. The middle classes there would not have known what to do with their boys if there had not been a Greater Britain, and a commercial empire where they could be employed away from home. If English boys of this class had remained at home during the last fifty years they would have worn themselves out in a hopeless struggle for success and have met the fate of their fathers, who had been plodding from youth to middle life and old age without materially improving their position.

In America there are the very rich and the working poor accustomed to the coarser forms of mechanical labor; and between these extremes are found farmers owning their farms, mechanics living in cottages of their own, and men of all occupations in town and country

whose contentment, thrift and prosperity have been unparalleled in the history of nations. While the European "middle class" distinction cannot be applied to this great section of American population, the analogies of education and social ambition are close. While fathers have not always been sure that their boys have chosen the right profession or occupation, they have always had a feeling of confidence that there was a better chance for success for their boys in America than could be found anywhere else. But the boys themselves of late years have not been equally sanguine. With their education they have not just cause for complaint. They are fully equipped for successful careers; but from the closing day of school or college they have had a hopeless feeling that it would never be in their power to fulfil their own ideals, or the expectations of their friends. Education no longer seems to count for much, since all the world studies, reads and has a training of some sort. Every profession is crowded from garret to basement, and in the exchanges of the modern world the young man with a fair education is apparently the cheapest commodity. It is not impossible that American families may find themselves as seriously concerned as English households have been with the problem, "What to do with the boys."

THE CATHOLIC CONTROVERSY.

The article in "The New-York Sun" the other day bearing the signature "A Catholic American," and entitled "Catholicism and Americanism," must have been written by a singularly indiscreet friend of the distinguished Archbishop of New-York, and doubtless, in common with all loyal Catholics, he deprecates its appearance. In the first place, it informs the public that the friends of the Archbishop, if not the Archbishop himself, are bitterly opposed to the mission and policy of Monsignor Sotelli. That fact alone ought to have prevented any friend of the Archbishop from writing such an article. The Pope has again and again in most unmistakable terms declared that the Apostolic Delegate is his representative in the United States, and that he has full power to decide all cases that would otherwise go to Rome for settlement. How ample and far-reaching his powers are was proved in the McGlynn case. He restored that priest without requiring him to make any apology to Archbishop Corrigan, whom he had disobeyed. Nor is it possible to say that in doing so Monsignor Sotelli went beyond his commission; for Dr. McGlynn afterward visited Rome, and was graciously received by the Pope, who restored him to all his priestly faculties. Yet the writer of this article makes a violent attack on "Salicidism." He might as well attack the Papacy. The Archbishop of New-York has good reason to pray that he may be delivered from such defenders.

But besides publicly ranging the Archbishop in an attitude of opposition to the Apostolic Delegate, loyal Catholics will see many other things in this article to deplore. As a defence of the Archbishop it is weak; and as an attack on his enemies it is clumsy and virulent. Its thinly veiled declaration that the mission of the Apostolic Delegate will disrupt the Church in this country is hardly a happy expression of loyalty to the Pontiff whose representative he is. The same thing may be said of the threat that American Catholics may retaliate by refusing to contribute Peter's Pence. Even if it is true, it is one of those things that an Archbishop cannot afford to have any of his friends say. A profound acquaintance with Catholic theology is not needed to know that it is neither wise nor politic for a Catholic to threaten the Pope. The logging in of Archbishop Corrigan's failure to be made a Cardinal, because of the advent of Monsignor Sotelli, is a piece of wretched bad taste. For it puts the Archbishop in the attitude of a disappointed sorehead, an indignity from which the high office he holds ought to have protected him. Moreover, to say, as the article does, that "victorious rebels" were able to keep the Cardinal's hat from going to a man who had "earned" it, is not so much a condemnation of the "victorious rebels" as of the Pope, and not "McGlynn and his sympathizers," who creates, or refuses to create, Cardinals.

It is not the place of a secular journal to decide the merits of many of the questions raised in this conflict. The outside public, indeed, would have no right to assume that there was such a conflict were it not for the appearance of this article. But this much may be said, since both sides have now taken the public into their confidence: If, as seems to be the case, the question is whether the wishes and policy of the Pope shall be carried out in the American Catholic Church, all good Catholics will eventually be found on the side of the Pope. Monsignor Sotelli's mission may be a mistake, and his acts may be unwise. But so long as he is duly accredited by the Pope no Catholic can oppose him, either openly or secretly, without becoming a rebel against the Church of Rome.

A UNIVERSAL RELIGION.

The report that a universal religion is to be organized in Chicago next month in connection with the World's Parliament of Religions need not be taken seriously. A universal religion is not born that way. It is not the creature of a string of "Whereases" and "Resolveds," however true or eloquent they may be. It will only grow out of the religious consciousness of the race. Or, rather, it has already begun thus to grow. It was Rogers the poet, we believe, whom some lady once asked what his religion was. "The religion of all sensible men," gruffly answered the poet. "And what religion is that?" was the further query. "No sensible man ever tells," replied Rogers, in his most withering tone. In all ages, but especially to-day, religious growth and progress are not always recorded in creeds and synods. "The kingdom of heaven cometh not with observation," said the Founder of Christianity. Even the most acute religious leaders often fail to understand what the plain people are thinking about the questions they have so confidently set out to solve. The character and direction of religion can no longer be settled by any junta of men, no matter by what name they may call themselves. We do not have to wait for a universal religion until some men shall "organize" it next month in Chicago. It exists now, wherever human brotherhood is recognized. Its creed is the Golden Rule of conduct, the most truly catholic creed ever formulated.

But of course the outward expression of every religion is subject to change and modification. Christianity is itself a witness to that fact. Peter and Paul would feel as strange in one of our churches this morning as a nineteenth century Christian would in that upper room in Jerusalem, where the first disciples gathered. Every age must clothe its beliefs in its own garb. This is doubtless the thought underlying the two articles of the proposed universal religion: "All religions are true; all religions are false." They are all true in so far as they point to supreme truth and goodness. They are all false in so far as they

identify religion with what is transitory and ephemeral. In a window on lower Broadway there was recently, perhaps is yet, a picture so painted that it presents three different aspects, according to the point of view of the beholder. As you approach it you see that it is the picture of, say, the Pope. When you come directly in front of it, it has become the portrait of Calvin. And after you have passed on, if you will glance back, you will see that it is the portrait of Darwin. What the painter has here done by the mechanical device of raised lines illustrates very well the different ways in which different ages see religion. Some one has said that all the great religious wars of the past have been over different definitions of the same thing. And some one else has said that no two persons ever yet understood the simplest proposition in exactly the same way. All sensible men, to use Rogers's phrase, may without much difficulty agree concerning the spirit of true religion. But the same men will not agree as to its outward form. They will see Pope Leo XIII, Luther, Calvin or Wesley in accordance with their past training or present point of view.

What shall be done with religious heretics, men who reject the outward forms of religion, but accept its spirit? It is a serious question for the heretics, and possibly for the Churches. We cannot attempt to answer it here, but note that in the last issue of "The Evangelist" the Rev. William Huppaugh, a Presbyterian clergyman, advises the formation of a "Church of the Heretics." He is probably not altogether serious; for a Church that would suit one heretic might not suit any other. But his proposition offers food for thought. The heretics, like other Christians, see the picture from different points of view. But let us hope that, like other Christians, they acknowledge in spirit, if not in letter, the religion of all sensible men.

A small terrier created a panic altogether out of proportion to its size yesterday morning on Broadway in the neighborhood of Twenty-third-st. Displaying the usual signs of hydrophobia it ran along snapping and snarling at every one, and finally invaded one of the Fifth Avenue Hotel stores, which was immediately emptied of both buyers and sellers. Nor was it until the dog had been laid low by the pistol of an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that tranquillity was restored on the west side of Madison Square.

Three fresh scandals in one week make a pretty good crop even for Brooklyn.

Commissioner Andrews has entered with right spirit upon the work of getting rid of the incalculable and hang-around that infest the Street Cleaning Department. Before he gets through with this part of his work, however, he may find that he has undertaken a big job. The men put on brooms, as the saying is, have "influence," and the "influence" may make it interesting for the Commissioner for some time. It is to be hoped that he has courage enough to carry out the plan on which he has embarked.

The current number of "The American Dairyman" contains a statement by Mr. E. B. Harper, president of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of sound and suggestive views concerning the present financial and industrial situation. The distrust which has mainly produced the evils from which all are suffering is the natural consequence, as Mr. Harper shows, of the proclamations and promises on which the Democratic party came into power. Moreover, if Mr. Harper cared for the reputation of a prophet he could prove a strong title to that distinction, for many of the troubles which now afflict us were predicted by him as long ago as 1888, in case the Democrats should win the election of that year.

Not a little feeling has been aroused in Brooklyn on account of the plans which have been formed for encroachments upon the plaza, which is now being provided at large expense at the Brooklyn end of the Bridge. Not only is this plaza to be surrounded by elevated railway structures and crossed by galleries, but permission has already been granted for the construction of a trolley line in Lafayette-st., as it will be when widened and extended in order to form an adequate approach to the Bridge. General A. C. Barnes, formerly a bridge trustee, has called attention, in a forcible letter to "The Brooklyn Eagle," to the threatened encroachments, and in a second letter he suggests a method of preventing them by having the elevated roads unite in a single station, on the ground floor of which room should be provided for the trolley lines. Such a solution presupposes the willingness of one of the elevated roads to give up to the other the special advantages which it has secured. Such self-sacrifice by a corporation would be extraordinary. It is to be hoped, however, that General Barnes's eloquence may be sufficiently powerful to bring it about.

Excited Correspondent to Free Trade Editor.—Why not take off the duty on refined sugar and put back the duty on crude sugar?

Free Trade Editor.—Not a bad idea. Sugar would not cost the consumer any more, and the blamed reciprocity treaties would be smashed.

Man Who Remembers the Theory.—But you have always told us that the raw material should be free. How can you advise taxing raw sugar and putting refined sugar on the free list? Don't you know that every refinery in the United States would be closed under those conditions?

Demoralized Editor.—You are probably right.

Truly David A. Boody is an astonishing person. His latest performance is to establish a press censorship; that is, he announces that he will not give news to reporters until he has seen what they have said about him in their articles. This is a novel method of dealing with the press which has had the audacity to criticize the Mayor's official conduct. But if Mayor Boody can stand it we are inclined to think the newspapers can.

Last week witnessed the departure from the city of 1,941 children for their annual vacation under the auspices of the Tribune Fresh-Air Fund. That is a remarkable record even for this well-managed charity. If the good work is to be continued the receipts now averaging \$500 a day must be steadily maintained for several weeks. This can be done with the help of children in summer resorts. A large proportion of the receipts of the Fund every year is provided by children who organize fairs, concerts and entertainments of all kinds in their summer homes. This is a season when work of this kind is necessary as well as valuable. The times are hard and checks from regular patrons of the Fund are withheld. The children must make up the deficiencies in their own way.

PERSONAL.

Nathaniel D. Gould, a native of Bedford, Mass., was the originator of juvenile singing in Boston. People would not believe that children could be taught to sing, and Gould only convinced them of the possibility by stratagem. He was an expert in penmanship, so he readily secured a large children's class for instruction in this branch. During the hour of intermission he would practise songs with them for apparent amusement. At the close of a quarter's instruction in penmanship he invited the parents and friends to a sort of children's concert, where he forced the conviction of the feasibility of his idea, which they stood at as a delusion. This was soon followed by the introduction of teachers in music in all the public schools of Boston by Professor Mason, whose name has been adversely applauded, while that of Nathaniel D. Gould has been lost sight of.

The elder branch of the princely family of Reuss, in Germany, has followed for centuries the curious custom of naming its male members Henry and of distinguishing them otherwise by numbers. A few days ago a young son was born to the hereditary Prince Henry XXVII, who is to be known as Henry also. The grandfather of the baby, the reigning Prince, is Prince Henry I, who was the child of a blacksmith, who died in 1870, was Prince Henry LXVII. The numbers, although they are applied according to a rule, seem to be added without thought or regard to the meaning of the names. Both Chairman Springer and Bland say they are glad to escape the duties of their onerous position at the coming session of Congress, and are eager to retire. "Was he resigned?" asked one friend of another, when referring to the lynching of a well known horse-thief. "Good Lord, he had to be," was the reply.

Henry August Noe, the well-known writer of the "Life of Lincoln," was found in the deep forest near Chilli, Styria, a few days ago, almost covered with wounds. He was unconscious, and it is supposed that he was the victim of robbers, who infest the district.

Alfred A. Ordway, who has been appointed one of the three judges of the shoe and leather exhibit at the World's Fair, is one of the most successful shoe manufacturers of Haverhill, Mass. It is due to his excellent judgment on matters connected with shoe and leather productions.

Prince Ferdinand of Coburg has decided to establish a medical school in Sofia in order to give opportunity to study at home to that class of Bulgarians who now attend the universities of Austria and Germany. He has summoned Dr. E. Neuffer, professor of medicine in Vienna, to the Bulgarian capital to carry out his plans and start the school.

Women have taken two of the three special fellowships offered by the Chicago University this year. Cora A. Stewart, a Vassar girl, has become a fellow in history; and Miss F. P. F. has become a fellow in English literature.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Farmer Hawbuck—How's Bill doin' now, since he went to the city?

Farmer Gee 'P—Oh, he's doin' fine. He writes that he's runnin' an Egyptian bank.

"Why, that's a funny name for a bank."

"Well, I s'pose it's Egyptian; he says it's a Pharaoh bank."

A certain minister whose health had become impaired by too long a tenure to his duties in a large parish applied to his physician for counsel.

"Go gunning, domine; go gunning!" was the doctor's reply. "It will help you, and it won't hurt the birds."

A number of cowboys at Three Rivers, Mich., have discarded horses for bicycles. This innovation will make the old stories of cowboys obsolete.

At an entertainment given to a boy's club in Boston, under the supervision of some charitable ladies who managed the affair, a reader was to recite Scott's poem of "The Phantom Ship." As he came to finding the managers, who were averse to having anything in praise of wine read to their pupils, making an alteration of the lines:

And now I am come with this lost love of mine,
To tread but one measure, drink one cup of wine,
to the following:

And now I come with this beautiful maid,
To tread but one measure, drink one measure, maid.

—(Boston Commercial Bulletin.)

In these days of disobedient children, "The Boston Transcript" thinks we are coming near to a realization of Frank Stockton's saying, "The awful spectacle of a parent at bay."

There was one hymn of which Parson Black was especially fond, and which so accurately expressed his sentiments that he made use of it on all the sad occasions. One of these was the funeral of his most prominent deacon, who, though active in the affairs of the church, had, in the business world, a reputation for sharpness and closeness that was not wholly avoidable.

The services were drawing to a close. Parson Black rose for prayer, and in a voice of sepulchral sadness, said:

"Friends, before removing the remains of our dearly beloved brother from this house to the house appointed for all the living, let us join in singing the 24th hymn."

—(Boston Budget.)

"The Rochester Democrat" says that bicyclists stoop when riding because they are "on pleasure bent."

THE PASSING OF SUMMER.

Across the vision of the clerk the giddy seaside sits.

As in his alpaca coat the livelong day he sits,
And on the dust-worn drummer's face the shadows swiftly fall.

As in the crowded train he speeds upon his heated way,
The order-book is damp with warmth, the wheels of trade are green.

She promenades the hotel porch, and on the sand she lies,
And idly slinks home to all adoring eyes.

With reckless Cupid at her back, she skirts the mountain top,
And by the latest rings she wears betrays the men who pop.

Upon the ocean's azure breast the yachts have spread their sails,
And by the brook the fisherman his scanty luck bewails.